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one another, help one another, not merely in distress, but in all that furthers growth and progress—converted at last to the belief that this is really the best policy?

Another example is a prayer by Charles Gore, Bishop of Oxford, given as "intercession," under the twelfth-day subject, "Our Enemies":

Give Thy blessing, O Father, to the people of those great and fair lands, with whose rulers we are at war. Strengthen the hands of the wise and just, who follow charity and look for justice and freedom, among them as among us. Drive away the evil passions of hatred, suspicion, and the fever of war, among them as among us. Relieve and comfort the anxious, the bereaved, the sick and tormented, and all the pale host of sufferers, among them as among us. Reward the patience, industry, loving kindness and simplicity of the common people and all the men of good heart, among them as among us. Forgive the cruelty, the ambition, the foolish pride, the heartless schemes, of which the world's rulers have been guilty. Teach us everywhere to repent and to amend. Help us so to use our present afflictions, which come from us and not from Thee, that we may build on the ruins of our evil past a firm and lasting peace. Grant that, united in a good understanding with these who are now becoming our enemies, though they are our brethren in Christ, they and we may establish a new order, wherein the nations may live together in trust and fellowship, in the emulation of great achievements and the rivalry of good deeds, truthful, honest, and just in our dealings one with another, and following in all things the standard of the Son of Man, whom we have denied, and put to shame, and crucified afresh upon the Calvary of our battle ground. Amen.

These booklets are advertised for sale at 50 cents apiece, \$2 a dozen, \$5 for fifty, or \$10 a hundred, post-paid.

... No war before this has ever been fought for the sake of a durable peace, declared Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, in an address before the Chamber of Commerce of St. Louis, on February 16. We are at war, he further said, not with any nation as such, but with an idea personified in a system of government that has attempted to establish this idea as a world ideal. "If this idea of world domination has been adopted by Japan (or Italy, or Russia) we should be at war with Japan." "The road to a durable peace begins at the point where this false notion of world domination is given up once for all." He continued:

Commercial interpenetration, financial control, and military dominance are the three forms in which the lust for world-power manifests itself. A free world made up of independent, liberty-loving nations must combine to prevent any one of these; the liberty-loving nations have almost with unanimity now combined in this war for that very purpose. . . .

The main thing is to remove from the world a notion and a purpose that compel armaments and that eventually force war. That notion and that purpose are those of world-domination. . . . The alternative to *Weltmacht* is not *Niedergang*. It is rather membership in a family of nations, each one of which is possessed of what I have described as the international mind. . . . Given this, and it will be easy to establish and maintain an international organization to keep the peace of the world, as well as to establish and maintain international economic relationships that shall promote human happiness and human satisfaction.

... A report from Petrograd states that Malcolm W. Davis, of Hartford, Conn., formerly assistant editor of the *ADVOCATE OF PEACE*, and for the past year representative of the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association in the military district of Kazan, Russia, has been relieved from his work for the

committee, and has been appointed to the U. S. Government Committee on Public Information, Russian Department, which is in charge of Arthur Bullard, journalist, author, and war correspondent.

... Dr. Thomas E. Green, of Chicago, an honorary vice-president of the American Peace Society and a member of its lecture bureau, has been appointed Associate Director of the Speakers' Bureau of the Red Cross. Dr. Green is a volunteer, and will devote his entire time to the Red Cross. He is a well-known lecturer on the Lyceum and Chautauqua platforms.

AMONG THE PEACE ORGANIZATIONS

AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY

New England Department

On Sunday afternoons during February, Director and Mrs. Tryon have continued the social gatherings held in their studio apartments at the Falmouth Hotel, Portland. Their purpose has been to awaken interest in the study of international relations and to promote a fraternal feeling for the allied nations in this war. The attendance has been partly of guests at the hotel and partly of representative townspeople who have been specially invited, and it has been encouragingly good. An hour's formal talk by the speaker of the afternoon is the only fixed program, the rest of the time being devoted to questions and to a spirited general discussion.

Among the speakers have been Dr. J. Alexander O'Meara, of St. Luke's Cathedral, Portland, who was at one time assistant chaplain in the English church at Petrograd, and who gave some reminiscences of old St. Petersburg; Lieut. Col. John B. Keating, British Vice Consul, Portland; Inspector W. E. Stevenson, of the school department of Saskatchewan, and Capt. A. H. Ball, deputy minister of education in Saskatchewan, now of the 249th Battalion in Quebec, and engaged in recruiting work. Captain Ball spoke on Canada, especially on the Canadian West, when the afternoon was devoted to American and Canadian relations. The meeting was an international occasion that will long be pleasantly remembered.

On the following Sunday, Ernest Le Prohon, Honorary Vice Consul of France, gave an account of the work and functions of a consul, and Dr. Leopold Hurtubise, a French Canadian, told of the social life of the French and English in Montreal, and sang a number of characteristic French songs. Dr. Elias Caplan, in a wonderfully eloquent address, spoke one Sunday on "The Future of Jerusalem as a Jewish Commonwealth," and on another occasion Prof. Paul Nixon, of Bowdoin College, described the life of a Rhodes scholar at Oxford.

The New England Director, besides speaking at the annual meeting of the New Hampshire Peace Society, at Manchester, on February 6, gave, on February 8, a lecture at St. Alban's Chapel, Manchester, on the "Friendship of England and America," and on February 13 gave an address at New Hampshire College on "A League of Nations."

South Atlantic States Department

Atlanta has become the military center for the South, and the whole of its civic life is being affected by it.

Two things stand out prominently before us: (1) the earnest and persistent endeavor on the part of the Government to make the city and its surroundings morally fit for the cantonment close by, and (2) the interest of the residents of the city in the comfort of the soldiers amongst us. The Director of the American Peace Society has recently visited Jackson, Newnan, and Griffin, speaking upon "Christianity and War," and, by request, gave on the 18th instant an address before a body of ministers on "The Moral Profit and Loss of War." By the many requests which have lately come to the Director from college and high school students of several different States asking for literature, it is evident that the subject of universal military training is coming up for discussion as never before. The militarists are taking advantage of the present war to fasten, if possible, military training upon all the youth of this land.

"Billy Sunday" has been and gone; great crowds heard him and splendidly sustained him in his good work; but while we have no more love for the Kaiser than he has, we do not think that Sunday's imprecations and vituperations did the Kaiser any harm or "Billy" any good.

Special endeavors are now made to put the *ADVOCATE OF PEACE* in every mountain college and school in the South, so that its splendid editorials, able articles, and fund of information (relating not only to domestic but also to international affairs) can be within the reach of those who otherwise would not know how to obtain them. By the force of an enlightened public opinion victory for world peace will yet be won. We are meeting with quite a little encouragement, and if any kindly disposed person wishes to aid in this good work, he is urged to communicate with the Director, Dr. J. J. Hall, of Atlanta, Ga. The Director is now planning a brief trip to Florida to strengthen the hands and cheer the hearts of all there who desire just peace in a governed world.

New Hampshire Division

The annual meeting of the New Hampshire Peace Society was held in Manchester, N. H., February 6, 1918, in the council chamber of the city hall. Addresses were delivered by President Thayer, New England Director Tryon, Rev. Burton W. Lockhart, of the Franklin Street Congregational Church of Manchester, and by Rev. Edward A. Tuck, treasurer of the Society. The report of the year's work was given by the secretary, Miss Mary N. Chase. Assuming considerable proportions in the report was the account of the work done in Andover Academy and elsewhere in interesting American scholars in the idea of correspondence with school children of other lands, especially—with the help of the late Ambassador Naón—in Argentina. Further correspondence has been with twenty-one Japanese boys, whose interest has been aroused through the kindly efforts of Mr. Nicholson, of the American Peace Society of Japan. Through her work in this connection, Miss Chase has been appointed to the honorary post of Secretary for the Promotion of International Amity in the Proctor Academy.

The officers for the coming year, as elected at this meeting, are: President, W. W. Thayer, Concord; first vice-president, L. H. Pillsbury, Derry; second vice-

president, Prof. J. A. Tuck, of Exeter; secretary, Miss Mary N. Chase, of Andover; treasurer, Rev. Edward A. Tuck, of Concord. Prof. J. A. Tuck, of Exeter, was chosen to fill the vacancy of the second vice-president, caused by the death of Hon. W. E. Chandler, of Concord.

INTERPARLIAMENTARY UNION, AMERICAN GROUP

At the fifteenth annual meeting of the American Group, held February 25, 1918, important resolutions were adopted. At this meeting it was announced that the customary subvention to the American Group had been awarded by Congress, which body had also set aside a considerable sum for the purpose of entertainment of the Interparliamentary Union in case the Congress's invitation to the Union should be accepted, to hold in this country in the near future the postponed eighteenth annual meeting, due in Stockholm in 1914. The president of the American Group, the Hon. James L. Slayden, who is also president of the American Peace Society, is retained in office. The resolutions above referred to follow:

Whereas, It is increasingly evident that the civilization of the world is endangered by war, and

Whereas, The Interparliamentary Union, an association of more than 3,300 members, representing twenty-three of the leading nations of the world, has, since its organization in 1888, steadfastly urged the adoption of arbitration as a substitute for war in the settlement of international disputes, and the establishment of a permanent court wherein questions at issue between governments may be heard and determined according to the principles of law and equity, to the end that justice may be done and wars avoided, and

Whereas, Responsible heads of governments, belligerent and non-belligerent alike, have agreed in principle to the program of the Interparliamentary Union for open treaties, for the reduction of armaments to "the lowest point consistent with domestic safety," and to a general arbitration treaty for the settlement of non-justiciable disputes, therefore be it

Resolved, That the American Group pledges its support to its colleagues of other parliaments to co-operate in the effort to secure the adhesion of all civilized governments to this program of reason and good will.

Be it Further Resolved, That the American Group of the Interparliamentary Union gives its cordial approval to the Recommendations of Habana, adopted by the American Institute of International Law, at its Second Session in the City of Habana, January 23, 1917, as a working basis for the society of nations to insure justice in international dealings and the maintenance of peace.

The report submitted by President Slayden was in part as follows:

Amidst the welter of war and the foolish, futile efforts of the people of Russia, who have been, so to speak, untrained for freedom and democracy by centuries of oppression, with whose anguish we all sympathize, no matter what we think of their methods, it is good to see a ray of light penetrating the general gloom. Let us cultivate it; let us open a way to it until its effulgence shall spread over the face of the earth and expose all the dark places where evil lurks.

Nearly all thinking men agree that something radical must be done if we are to save civilization. We must find some way to end war and to prevent its recurrence. We must reverse the practices of statesmen and rulers. And it is an encouraging fact that nearly all really thoughtful people who give any consideration to these questions have reached practically the same conclusion.

Poincaré and Briand in France, Lloyd-George and Asquith and Lowndesdown in Great Britain, Quidde and Erzberger in Germany, and even Von Bethmann-Hollweg and Von Kuehlmann, are in agreement with Wilson as to the absolute necessity of relief from oppressive militarism.

How is that relief to be found? The Interparliamentary Union, your association, has pointed the way. For 30 years that union has urged the arbitration of international disputes. It inspired the first Hague conference, and the second one established a permanent arbitral court at the world's peace capital. For years it has been demanding a court to be presided over by professional judges learned in the law to settle justiciable controversies between States according to the rules of law and equity.

There are many reasons for believing that it will come and come soon. The world needs it. Suffering humanity demands it. It is one of the essential steps for the preservation of orderly society.

The union has also demanded the abolition of the right of capture of private property at sea, for it is opposed to piracy. It has advised the limitation of the right of blockade to fortified places and the restriction of contraband to arms and munitions of war.

For years one of the most important planks in its platform has called for the "limitation of armaments to the lowest point consistent with domestic safety," for the abolition of secret diplomatic treaties, for freedom of the seas in commercial pursuits, and for equality of trade conditions. While men are enraged this last will be refused, but when reason is fully reestablished the wisdom and beneficence of the policy will be recognized.

These were the four great principles of international justice and fair play that headed Mr. Wilson's epoch-making address of January 8. The chancellor of the German Empire has said that he will accept them without reservation, as do the leading statesmen of other belligerent powers, both the friendly and unfriendly, if the newspapers report them accurately.

Lord Lansdowne, whose letter in the *Daily Telegraph*, of London, suggesting peace negotiations was so much misunderstood, or so deliberately misinterpreted, has just restated his views, from which statement I will quote a few words. He said:

"I think we may take upon ourselves to express an opinion as to the principles on which these questions should be dealt with. I accept whole-heartedly the suggestion of the prime minister that they should be settled on the basis of self-determination, or, in other words, to govern by the consent of the governed."

That from England is an encouraging reversal of history. It is an acceptance of an American policy and a long step toward justice in international relations. It tracks Mr. Wilson's two most recent speeches.

The general secretary of the Interparliamentary Union, Christian Lange, a former member of the Norwegian Parliament, has written me a long letter telling how earnestly the neutral groups of our union are studying these questions in preparation for the great conference that will come at the close of the war and urging us to do the same thing.

We and our colleagues in Europe are charged with legislative responsibility, ours is the obligation to labor for a lasting peace based on justice, and this association is the agency through which more than 3,000 national legislators will express themselves.

Our associates abroad are demanding a league of peace, and we must help them to it. We must join our members in Europe and Asia in an earnest study of these problems, and I or my successor will be glad to have your orders to express to them our sympathy in their distress and our pledge to help them make the world a better place to live in.

AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY OF JAPAN

As noted more than once in these columns, this Society lately combined with the Japan Peace Society in the organization of a Correspondence and Publicity Bureau, a venture that was started with the assistance of contributions by members of the American Peace Society. General Secretary Isamu Kawakami, who has had the work of the bureau in charge, now reports on the work of the first year. The bureau opened for business April 2, 1917, at the Statistical Society's building, Kyobashi, Tokyo. One of the first tasks of the General Secretary

was to get in touch with the newspaper men in Tokyo, Osaka, and Kobe, and to visit several leading Japanese and foreigners in Tokyo with a view to obtaining their support. Letters were sent out to individuals representing various peace organizations in America, as well as in other countries, informing them of the inauguration of the Correspondence and Publicity Bureau. So far seventeen replies and a good deal of literature on the work of such organizations have come in response to these letters. The bureau moved to the new Y. M. C. A. building on September 1, 1917. In the new premises it has one large room, devoted to general work and files of magazines, books, etc., and a smaller room for the General Secretary's office and files. The Japan Peace Society also has its office here, and shares expenses with the Publicity Bureau. The General Secretary has edited the Japanese pages and translated for the English pages of the "Japan Peace Movement," which is published every month. The League to Enforce Peace of New York having requested the American Peace Society of Japan to publish and distribute in Japan a translation made in America of a pamphlet containing its prospectus, as well as addresses by President Wilson, Ex-President Taft, and others, this bureau was in turn charged by the American Peace Society of Japan with the work of properly editing the translation, superintending its publication, including proof-reading, as well as with the work of distribution among two thousand statesmen and leading men in Japan. Translations of three articles from American papers were sent to the Japanese press at the request of Baron Sakatani and Prof. E. W. Clement. Two of these appeared in the *Osaka Asahi* and *Osaka Mainichi* of November 22, as well as in the *Tokyo Mainichi* and *Sekai*. Three articles written by the General Secretary were contributed to magazines in Japan. One appeared in the December number of the *University Review*; another will appear in the February number of the same magazine, while the third will appear in the *Chugai Shinron* (*International New Review*). In June, at the request of the Secretary of the Peace Committee of the Federated Missions, a short leaflet in regard to the World Alliance for the Promotion of Friendship Among the Churches was translated by the General Secretary.

In response to a request received from the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A. in New York, through Mr. G. M. Fisher, of the National Y. M. C. A. of Japan, the bureau communicated to the committee in New York names of some of the advertising agencies, the best newspapers to reach men and women, and of publications for reaching business men and farmers in Japan. This request from New York had as its object the encouragement of further growth of international commerce between Japan and America. Several Japanese students have asked the bureau for information on American universities. Recently a request has been received by the bureau from the Hakubunkan publishing house, asking the Secretary to write some supplementary chapters on certain definite subjects to a booklet in Japanese prepared by Dr. Katsuji Kato, of the University of Chicago, on American Universities. These chapters deal with securing passports, expenses in travelling and living in America, requirements for matriculation, etc.

LIGUE DES PAYS NEUTRES

Resolutions recently passed by the Dutch branch of the League are valuable, declares Henry Van Dyke in the *New York Times*, for the light they shed on the situation in the Netherlands today. These run:

Whereas, The attitude adopted by a certain portion of the Dutch press since the beginning of the war would tend to produce the false impression that the sympathies of the Dutch people were on the side of Germany; and

Whereas, Notably, a paper like the *Standard*, edited by ex-Minister Kuyper, does not hesitate to advertise on every occasion its distinct leanings to the cause of the Central Powers; and

Whereas, Many Dutch newspapers appear to be guided only by regard for the materialistic and temporary interests of Holland, some of them controlled by low commercial jealousies or other base motives, without consideration for the plain duties which are laid upon us by the protection of the economic and political independence of the ancient nation of Holland; and

Whereas, It seems clear that the essential traits of the national character of the Hollanders are absolutely opposed to the alignment of Dutch sentiment on the side of that Teutonic power which has brought ruin and devastation on a nation whose neutrality it had solemnly promised to respect and defend—the glorious Belgian nation to whom we are attached by so many ties of ancestry, language, and common memories; and

Whereas, It is evident that the people of Holland cannot but hope that the opponents of the Central Powers will be able to compel them to make good, as far as possible, the wrongs inflicted by the German invasion; and

Whereas, The geographical situation of Holland is such that it is difficult, in the present war, to avoid misunderstandings which might, on occasion, be transformed into hostile incidents; and

Whereas, If it happens that certain belligerent powers think themselves injured in their legitimate interests, the indignation which would naturally follow would only be increased if foreign opinion were misinformed in regard to the veritable sentiments of the Hollanders, by malicious comments from a part of the Dutch press; therefore be it

Resolved, That this society severely condemns the unpatriotic attitude of a press which, far from reflecting faithfully the opinions of the Dutch people, finds itself in direct contradiction with the avowed sentiments of the great majority of Hollanders, and has no consideration for the higher interests—present and future—of the country of Holland.

Signed, for the Holland Section of the League of Neutral Countries:

G. WALCH,
Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

LA LIGUE POUR UNE SOCIÉTÉ DES NATIONS

As noted elsewhere in this issue, the Society of the League of Nations of France has lately found public expression in a new magazine entitled *Le Société des Nations*. The first issue was for November 1, containing a "declaration of the rights of nations."

SOCIÉTÉ SUISSE DE LA PAIX

The October Congress of the Society passed resolutions declaring emphatically that "a durable peace ought to establish respect for treaties, the liberty of nations to dispose freely of themselves, the necessity for compulsory arbitration, the limitation of armaments, the abolition of secret diplomacy, and an agreement between nations to constitute a society of nations." The society further passed resolutions calling upon the Swiss Government to summon a conference to examine the condition under which Switzerland could become a member of the league of nations, and to take a suitable oppor-

tunity to summon an international congress to determine the fundamental conditions of the league.

WORLD COURT LEAGUE

The League is conducting a symposium for the purpose of obtaining a general statement of public opinion concerning a league of nations, asking well-known persons to give replies to these questions:

"How far does the alignment of nations in this war provide a fitting basis for a league of nations to improve or control international relations after the war?"

"What do you think is the least amount of improved international machinery public opinion among the fighting nations will support and adopt at the close of the war?"

Among others is the reply of David Starr Jordan, chancellor-emeritus of Leland Stanford University, who asserts that the taproot of war lies in the dynastic system, and that the dynastic system has three main supports—force, intrigue, and superstition. It is buttressed by a great army, an organization of serpentine intrigue, and a State church leading up to "*der gute, alte, deutsche Gott*." "It will require a vast deal of education and some hard knocks," he adds, "before the German people get their heads out of the clouds and their hands out of the blood of their fellow-men. But the ground-swell of German democracy is setting strongly toward conciliation and peace." As for the League to Enforce Peace, Dr. Jordan believes peace may be maintained, but not enforced, and that no league bound to use force of arms will endure; it must work through public opinion and rely on the good will of enlightened peoples, and Germany can neither be left out nor be coerced to come in.

In a recent interview, also speaking of the League to Enforce Peace, as well as of the British view of a league of nations, Dr. Samuel T. Dutton, General Secretary of the World Court League, declared that restraining a nation from attack is not peace, and added:

This is why the supporters of the World Court League, while recognizing every constructive proposition in the League to Enforce Peace, are recommending, not only to Americans but to other nations, to trust public opinion and public desires as the most powerful agencies in the furtherance of any good and righteous cause. It would be a terrible pity for the allies to fight through the present war to a finish, with its enormous toll of life and treasure, unless at its close they can say to victorious and vanquished alike, "Come and join with us in building a new world structure upon the foundations of truth, honor and justice."

FELLOWSHIP OF RECONCILIATION

The new monthly magazine of the Fellowship, whose appearance was announced in the January *Advocate*, *The New World*, has reached its third issue with creditable appearance and subject-matter. Contributors to the first two issues included John Haynes Holmes, Oswald Garrison Villard, Willard L. Sperry, George M. L. Davies, Emily Greene Balch, Rufus M. Jones, and Norman M. Thomas. This paper declares its reason for being to be "to proclaim anew the faith that the common life of mankind can and should be ordered in accordance with the spirit and principles of Jesus. To the challenging assertion that the war declares the failure of Christianity, *The New World* answers that the religion of Jesus has never yet been fully and fairly tried."